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Iocal News.—The City and Suburban News Burea of the United Press and New York Associate Press is at 21 to 8PAnn street. All information and documents for public use instantly dissemi-nated to the press of the whole country.

The Union Ticket.

The resolutions adopted by the Rhode Island Republicans at their State Convention are instinct with a broad and liberal patriotism, such as the time demands:

We recognize with great satisfaction the genero and realous assistance which we are receiving for the maintenance of those principles in this campaign from those who in past years have not been in fellow-

ship with the Republican party.
"We again cordially invite all good citizens, by whatever party appellation they may have been heretofore called, to join with us in the establish-ment of a stable and honest currency, the defence of the national honor, and the maintenance of the authority and supremacy of the law, and the preserva tion of domestic peace and prosperity.

The preservation of the national hono and credit transcends all questions of party. Against the forces which make for repudiation and disorder, the forces of honesty and respect for law should be massed solidly. There should be no division of them. There should be no votes wasted. It is not safe for Democrats who reject the abominable Chicago platform, to take part in a chivalrous but necessarily fruitless demonstration in behalf of a third ticket. The way, and the only way, to beat the Chicago platform is to vote for McKINLEY and HOBART. Democrats can vote for them not as for Republicans but as for honest, Union men, enemies to the sectional, swindling, and riot-fostering policy represented by BRYAN.

Not as the Republican ticket, but as the Union ticket, McKINLEY and HOBART should be elected by an unparalleled majority. Sectionalism is the foundation of the BRYAN canvass. Sectionalism must be smashed. The dishonor and ruinous losses which would be the result of a debased currency must be avoided. The Supreme Court must be saved from degradation. The power and right of the United States to protect the unils and inter-State commerce must not be abandoned at the command of the apostles of anarchy. The Chicago platform, if carried into effect, would make the United States a sadly different country from what it is. Keep the Union what it is by voting for the Union ticket, McKINLEY and HOBART!

National Issues Rule.

"When intelligent men vote for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of New York. says our esteemed contemporary, the Albanu Argus, "they will know how to separate State issues from national issues." Not this year. The Popocrats at Buffalo be impossible by subscribing to the Chicago platform. PORTER and SCHRAUB, their candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, have absolutely crawled in their abject abasement before that document of anarchy. When candidates for State office show themselves eager to accept principles must pay the penalty. The fact of their adopting such principles shows that they are unfit to hold office of any kind.

"In selecting the candidate for whom he shall cast his vote for either of these offices," continues the Albany Argus, "the intelli-Ter fities, to reëstablish local self-governthe welfare and prosperity of the State." Fine words! but they won't wash. Men who believe or say they believe in a swindling dollar, in a packed Supreme Court, in free riot, cannot be trusted. been so unscrupulously and shamelessly the gold fixes, very nearly, the market price, dishonest in their profession of principles, and the deviations are trifling. that their promises in regard to State affairs are worth nothing on a dollar. If the Chicago platform had been for gold, they would altogether too elastic. They are mere political mercenaries, and consequently they are fated to get the worst drubbing that any candidates for Governor and Lieutenantother poor, shifty fools, who care more for a nomination than for their own honor.

The Accumulating Indictment Bryan.

Within the last week, statements condemning BRYAN as a candidate have been made by four American citizens of particular prominence in the community, officially and individually. We republish them here simultaneously, that the different impulses which prompted them may be considered again by all prospective followers of BRYAN, whose blindness or prejudice has not shut their minds to reason. First hear again the Hon. CHARLES F. BROWN, one of the most distinguished Judges upon the Supreme bench of this State, able, high minded, universally esteemed, and naturally full of the desire of an official to retain a post which he has held with honor for many years, and to which he has been re-

nominated in the name of his party: "At the approaching election I shall cast my vote for the candidates of the Republican party, as I cannot support the candidates nominated at the Chicago Convention, or give my adherence to the political principles set forth in the platform adopted by that

When a political organization departs so radically from the principles on which it was founded, that a judicial candidate for reflection is compelled, in self-respect, to refuse renomination at its hands, it is time

for all of its partisans to pause. On the same ticket with Judge BROWN was the name of Judge NATHANIEL H. CLEMENT, and he takes his place at Judge

BROWN's side with these words: "The platform adopted by the Chicago Convention has, to put it mi'dly, proposed a new political creed, to which I cannot conscientiously subscribe. I wish to express my regret that the considerations men

The third letter is from a man of different profession from the two just quoted, and, though not so explicit in its statements,

it is none the less clear and conclusive: "I am not in favor of the free and unlimited coir age of silver, and intend to vote for McKinlay."-

P. M. ABTHUR. ARTHUR is the well-known chief of

While he does not speak as an officer of that society, he expresses the opinion of a labor leader whose acknowledged function it is, first, last, and all the time, to consult the interest of his organization.

The fourth condemnation of the Popocratic candidate comes from a citizen of still another station. It is as impressive for its originality as for its patriotism. It is from the Hon. RUFUS BROWN BULLOCK, formerly Governor of Georgia, and, previous to that, an officer in the Confederate army :

"When I surrendered with Gen. LEE at Appo-mattox, in April, 1865, Gen. Graxt allowed us to take our personal belongings and our horses and re-turn to our homes, with the understanding that we would recognize the supreme authority of the Unite States and obey the laws in force where we resided. This parole I have kept, and I would consider myself. ss now violating it if I supported at the ballot box the ERYAN party, whose declared purpose is to strike down the honor of the Government to which I sur-rendered. This party is pledged to destroy the credit of the nation, remodel its judiciary on partisan lines and to maintain State authority as superior to the national Executive in enforcing the Federal laws and protecting Federal property."

Are the majority of American citizens to be less loyal to the Government, the institutions, and the fair fame of this republic than this ex-Confederate soldier ? Comparatively few voters of the present day served in the Confederate army, or gave to Gen. GRANT their parole of loyalty to the United States; but the specific obligation carried by that parole rests on all alike. BRYAN, the candidate nominated at Chicago, stands for the diminution of wages, for the utter ruin of the national credit, and for the disturbance of order and government. Cast your ballots against him, in company with CHARLES F. BROWN, NATHANIEL H. CLE-MENT, PETER M. ARTHUR, RUPUS BROWN BULLOCK, and the millions who are as wise and true Americans as they.

The Time When Senator Hill Was Not Silent.

Two years ago DAVID BENNETT HILL did not hesitate to defy his party when it took the first positive step toward disintegration by declaring for the income tax. The day that GROVER CLEVELAND blundered into Populism, because he knew nothing of the essence of Democracy and put the Populistic income tax into the Democratic programme, and one Senato: only declared his irreconcilable opposition the Democratic party ceased to exist. But

that theme is for discussion in the future. Wonder and regret will end with election day, if between now and then Senator Hill. does not manifest the unflinching Democratic partisanship and sterling patriotism of his memorable services in 1894, by damning the Populism and Anarchy of the Chicago platform and candidates as they deserve to be damned.

The Price of Gold.

The subjoined questions have been asked of us by a correspondent:

"1. Does the price of gold fluctuate in a commercial

sense the same as silver? "2. When a jeweller buys gold bullion at prices quoted in the market report, is that an indication that the price of gold fluctuates commercially the same as the price of silver? "3, is gold amenable to the law of supply and de mand as a product, or only as money?"

The asking of these questions shows of itself the confusion that prevails in many minds on the subject to which they relate The price of gold in any country in which took good care that such separation should | gold bullion is coined without charge, or at a trifling charge, to the owner, differs from the quantity of coin which it will produce, only by the difference which the owner is willing to pay to save himself the loss or inconvenience of waiting for the actual coinage to take place. In this country every depositor of gold bullion at subversive of honesty and good order, they the Mint gets, as soon as the bullion can be weighed and assayed, an order on the Treasury for \$20.67 for every ounce, less the cost of melting and alloying, which is next to nothing. In Great Britain the Bank of England is required by its charter to pay for every ounce of standard gold gent citizen will not ask what does he think offered to it 77 shillings and 9 pence, in its own notes, and these notes it must redeem give a better administration of State af- in gold coin on demand. It can then either fairs to enforce the principle of home rule have the gold coined into sovereigns at 77 shillings and 10% pence per ounce, or it can ment, to secure lower taxes, and to promote keep it uncoined. When the bank buys gold on its own account, as, for instance, when it buys American gold coin, it pays a trifle less than the regulation price; and when it sells, either our coin or gold bars, it gets as much more as purchasers are willing Besides, PORTER and SCHRAUB have to pay. Nevertheless, the coining value of

When it comes to the value of gold measured by commodities, a different rule prevails. The price of gold does not vary, but have been for gold. Their consciences are the quantity of it required to procure in exchange any article that is bought and sold, varies according to the market. An ounce of coined gold will buy, sometimes 30 ounces of silver, sometimes 31, and some-Governor ever got. They will be crushed | times 32. It will buy, sometimes 20 bushels by national issues and become a warning to of wheat, sometimes 30, and, at present, here in New York, about 25. When a jeweller needs gold, he can either melt up gold coln, or buy uncoined bars, as he pleases; but, either way, he pays very nearly the same value for it.

Our answers to the questions put to us are, therefore: 1. The price of gold does not vary in a commercial sense the same as silver. 2. The price paid for gold bars does not indicate that gold fluctuates commercially. S. Gold is amenable to the law of supply and demand, but the variations in its value are indicated by the prices of other commodities, of which prices gold coin, or its equivalent, is the measure

The Former Governors.

It is announced that one of the features of the demonstration of the railroad men for McKinley and honest money at Chicago on Oct. 24 is to be the presence on the reviewing stand "of all the ex-Governors of Illinois now alive, the list including 'Uncle DICK' OGLESBY, Senator CULLOM, JOHN BEVERIDGE, JOHN M. HAMILTON, and JOSEPH W. FIFER 'Fighting JoE.'" This is a creditable list, but it is not full. It omits one conspicuous name, that of John M. PALMER, elected Governor of Illinois in 1868 and now the candidate for the Presidency nominated at Indianapolis by Demorats who reject and spurn Repudiation and dishonor, and who want a ticket of their own, though they know that it has not the shadow of a chance of being elected.

This appearance of five of these six surviving Governors of Illinois, while Gen. PALMER, the sixth, is canvassing Michigan for the cause of honest money, recalls the fact that the former Governors of other American States have not been less earnest lending their aid in overthrowing Repudiation. Governor FLOWER of this State is working tirelessly in the West for the cause of honest money. A former Governor of Ohio, WILLIAM MCKINLEY, is the standard bearer of the honest-money banner; and as denying ordinance, but Lord ROSEBERY Ohio can never undertake to monopolize the has not exhibited any relish for such repolitical honors of the republic without at | nunciation. While his Radical followers

the labor union of locomotive engineers. | Kentucky, that ancient and illustrious commonwealth has furnished from among its distinguished former Governors a conspicuous recruit for the sound-money battle in the Indianapolis Convention for Vice- President. Former Governor CAMERON of Virginia is in line with the honest-money patriots, and former Governor HOARD Wisconsin is stumping that State in the interest of McKINLEY. Former Governor WALLER of Connecticut, Democrat and patriot, has stood up manfully against the onslaught of the servile sliver Democrats of the Nutmeg State, or more properly, Populists masquerading as Democrats, and former Governor Davis of Minnesota is active in the contest there. In Maryland in Missouri, in Alabama, and in other States former Governors are vying in diligence and activity with those in Illinois by giving to the honest-money cause their labors and influence, refusing positively to accept as Democratic the declaration of the

> ulist candidate for the Presidency. So far, one former Governor of the State of New York, three times elected as a Democrat, has taken a less active part in defending the Democracy against the aggressions of pernicious Populism than some former Democratic Governors elsewhere: but the Presidential contest is not over. More than three weeks yet remain; and the rule of better late than never is still honored among politicians and statesmen.

Populized Chicago Convention and its Pop-

From Washington to Bryan?

One hundred years ago next year, WASH INGTON handed over the office of President to his successors. These have numbered ADAMS, JEFFERSON, MADISON, MONROE, JACKSON and LINCOLN among them.

Shall the Government of the United States now be handed over to a shallow, upstart demagogue like BRYAN, the advocate of direct fraud in the national finances, and to DEBS, the actual champion of an archy and riot, the twin genius of BRYAN in the free-silver campaign ?

The proposition is too extreme. Ninetynine out of every hundred Americans must instinctively revolt against it with disgust, and redden with shame at the thought of it.

Exit Rosebery.

The reason given by Lord ROSEBERT for resigning the leadership of the Liberals, is that he finds himself in disagreement with a considerable portion of the party, including conspicuously Mr. GLADSTONE, on the Eastern question. This is evidently a pretext, for in an interview published in the London Daily Mail he is reported to have said that "the situation has been untenable for some time." Another incorrect statement of fact is made in the ex-Premier's letter to the principal Liberal whip. "I beg to notify you," he says, "that the post of leader is now vacant." This is a mistake: the post of leader of the Liberal party is filled, and has been filled for the last two years in all but name by Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT. It was his budget which extorted the admiration of his opponents, and which saved his colleagues from derision during the last year of their tenure of power; and it was his masterly management of a weak minority which brought to naught the plans of the overwhelming Unionist majority in the last session of Parliament. It was, in truth, a double injury which Mr. GLADSTONE inflicted on his party by his withdrawal from public life. Had he remained at its head, no one believes that the Liberals in 1895 would have suffered such a crushing blow : and if, instead of favoring Lord ROSEBERY for the place left vacant, he had insisted that his chief lieutenant in the Commons should succeed him, some fatal blunders would have been avoided, and the Liberals would have been in a far better position for an appeal to the constituencies.

Scarcely had Lord ROSEBERY assumed the STONE had renounced, than he betrayed his olitical incompetence by declaring that the advocates of home rule for Ireland could had gained the support of a majority of the voters in England proper. This extraordinary asse tion he based on the ground that England is "the predominant partner" in the United Kingdom. That was an opinion which even the most fanatical and arrogant of Unionists had not ventured to avow. England, it is true, by virtue of her greater wealth and population, is predominant in fact, but she is not predominant in law. The foundation of the Unionist position is the theory that by the two acts of union the three kingdoms were so thoroughly and irrevocably fused that politically they constitute a single State, every voter in which is the equal of every other. Starting from this premise, it is mpossible for a logical Unionist to go behind the returns at a general election, and inquire whether more moral weight should attach to the wishes of a particular section than to those of another. Lord SALIS-BURY, if consistent, must repudiate with vehemence the notion that Parliament ought to obey, not the will expressed at the ballot box of the United Kingdom viewed collectively, but only the will of the forty odd counties grouped together in what used to form the kingdom of England. By putting forward this preposterous assumption, Lord ROSEBERY practically cast a doubt on the validity of the warrant by which he himself held office, for the majority of forty seats secured by Mr. GLADSTONE in 1892 was principally due to the success of the Liberals in the former kingdoms of Scotland and Ireland, and in the principality of Wales. That he failed to see this proved Lord ROSEBERY to be blind, not only to the fundamental principle of the present British Constitution, but also to the vital condition of the coalition between the Liberals and the Irish Nationalists. When he talked about a "predominant partner" and the need of obtaining the assent of England proper to legislation, he virtually postponed the consummation of Nationalist hopes to the Greek kalends. He also cast a grave imputation on the wisdom of his venerable predecessor; for what had Mr. GLAD-STONE been fighting for so strenuously since 1886, if only a majority of England proper, and not a majority of the whole United Kingdom, would serve his turn?

Stultifying also was the selection by the Liberals of a peer for Premier at the very time when, assembled in convention, they had formally and definitely proclaimed their disapproval of the obstruction offered by the House of Lords to the will of the House of Commons, and their determination to abolish the former body or reduce it to a nonentity. To choose a peer for their leader n such a campaign was obviously to expose their sincerity to suspicion. It is true that in the times of the commonwealth some English peers were capable of applauding a selfleast a note of emulous protest, from old were clamoring to be led against the foe

that blocked the way, the hereditary legislator, the Premier, had no plan to propose, no enthusiasm to expend; he had manifestly no heart in the business. So it came to pass SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER, the nominee of that the projected crusade against the Lords, which, in the grim hands of a Radical, would have been pushed with relentless energy, shrivelled into a miserable farce.

Lord ROSEBERY has no need to tell his countrymen that his resignation of the leadership of the Liberal party will be followed presently by his retirement from publie life. In public life there is no longer any place for him. His political career is over, and he has already passed into history as, with the single exception of Lord GODERICH, the most lamentable failure in the office of Prime Minister that the nineteenth century has seen.

We are requested to publish this telegram, received on Oct. 8 from Memphis by a prominent

house in the Coffee Exchange of this city: "New York Times, 6th inst., referring to Bayan neeting in Memphis, says: 'The visit of Mr. Bayan was made the occasion for a general holiday; busine houses closed their doors, and even the banks sus pended for the day. There was no holiday, no banks were closed, and we know of no business house that was closed even during the time Baras was speaking; in fact, his supporters were greatly disappointed a the small attendance and lack of enthusiasm dis-played."

Doubtless the Times will be as glad as we are to know that it was misinformed, and that the business men of Memphis have not gone stark mad with Bryanism, but are seeping their heads level like business men generally, knowing a political humbug when they see him.

It is pretty late in the day for WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN to profess love of country and solicitude for the honor of the flag.

For the first time in the history of this republic a square appeal to purely dishonest and unpatriotic impulses is now made by a candidate for President. Even if the Bryanite 53ent dollar doubles the cost of living, and thus practically reduces wages by a half, say its adocates, it will yet enable debtors to cheat their creditors out of half the money owing them. Such an appeal makes certain the defeat of Repudiation. The American people are not windlers, and they will administer a terrible rebuke to the political conspirators who insulted them by assuming that they are, and that they would be so eager to cheat for their individual advantage that to get the opportunity they would not besitate to defile the honor and credit of their country. It is a base appeal, and it will be indignantly resented on the 3d of next month.

The anti-bicycle society has made its appearance and its headquarters are in Toronto. t has been christened the Pedestrians' Protective Association. Any person, male or female, the doesn't wheel is eligible for membership. When any one of its members is injured by a bicycle the association levies an assessment of ten cents a head on all of the other members. The money collected in that way is to be used in seeking to recover damages in court from the

bleyelist involved. This indicates that either the bicyclists in Canada are reckless riders, or the people afoot are lacking in agility. Perhaps if the members of the Pedestrians' Protective Association would spend a few days in New York they would acquire more of the needful expertness in dodging wheels. Inhabitants of this town think nothing of keeping an eye on half a dozen scorchers and as many more wabblers all at one time, not to mention cable cars.

ON THE NIPIGON.

The Drink from an Ice-cold Pool. When Mr. Ben Cable of Rock Island goes into he Nipigon woods to fish and rough it he takes with him seven tents, two French cooks, ten Indians, five birch-bark canoes, and a chambermaid. Two of the Indians paddle about the pool with those who can find nothing better to do than fish. The rest are kept busy in transporting from civilized stations down the river green peas, corn, melons, cucumbers, ice, teleand other things without which life in the wilderness becomes a howling blank.

On his way home from the White Chute one day Mr. Cable overtook two gentlemen from Chicago who were camping on a pool lower down. Ever hospitably inclined, he invited them to step aside from the main trail for a function of leadership which Mr. GLAD- moment and see his camp. They did and admired the outfit amazingly. "I regret exceed-ingly, gentlemen," said he, "that I've nothing better to offer you than a drink from the pool, but-" "Oh, come along to our camp," never hope to attain their end until they terrupted one of the callers, "we've a lot of Milwaukee lager cooling in the river."

"I regret exceedingly, gentlemen," continued Mr. Cable, "that I've no beer to offer you, but-"and he pointed to a quartet of champagne bottles that lay in the pool with the rapid waters gurgling around and bubbling over but - and with ice-

Two Indians shot the lower rapids later with two Chicago gentlemen, who didn't feel themselves equal to doing the rest of the portage, but made excellent ballast for the light birchen

NANTUCKET, Oct. S.

The Anglican Orders. To the Editor or The Sun-Sir: In your umber of Oct. 5 is a letter signed "Ex-Episcopalian, now a Catholic," in which it is stated that the Pope was invited by a branch of the Protestant Episcopal Church to investigate the validity of Auglican orders. If the writer knew the history of the Papal Commission on Anglican orders he would know that the Anglican Church did not ask for this investigation of her orders. During the year two French priests, the Abbé Duchesne and the Abbé Portal, pub-lished books on Anglican orders. One con-cluded that they were valid; the other that they were doubtful. These books, and the difthey were doubtful. These books, and the difference of opinion which arose from them, were the immediate cause of this Papal Commission. The Commission was evidently called to settle a difference of opinion in the Roman Church. Many Anglicans have been interested to know the result; that is all. They were interested, not because of its bearing upon their orders, but because of its bearing upon their orders, but because of its bearing upon church unity. Yet it was hard to see how it could advance unity, because, it it had been favorable to Anglican orders, the Roman Church would then sustain the same relation toward the Anglican Church that she does toward the Greek Church, whose orders she admits are valid, but with whom she is no more in union than with the Anglican Church. There would still remain the great difficulty of obelience to the See of St. Peter.

Obsauge Oct. 7.

Obsauge Oct. 7. AN ANGLICAN PRIEST. ORANGE, Oct. 7.

English Lies About the Czar in Paris.

From the Courrier des Etats Unis The imperial visit ended just as it began.

ortunate incident occurred; no discordant note marred the general harmony.
But that did not please the English journals. The had already sent abroad the day before their petty story of the poisoning of the Czar by the French cook ing doubtless with the view of making fools believe that good cooking can be had only in monarchical ountries. Then they come again with a story of omb explosions in the Place do la Concorde and in the Rue Saint-Florentin. The Parls Prefecture of Police has given the He to that story, but the Englishmen, by no means discouraged, have made another discovery. An English journal gravely declares that Nicholas II., having manifested his inten-tion to travel incognito through Paris, the Prefect o olice informed him that, if he determined to carry out such a project, he, the Preiest, would resign. Before this terrible threat the Czar recoiled, and uid not attempt to explore Paris incognito.

The truth is that the guest of the Parisians has never had a moment of liberty since his arrival in France. Official ceremonies, banquets, visits to the monuments of Paris, gala performances, ac, have ecupied his days and evenings. They scarcely give him time to sleep. What chance could be have to do Paris incognito? Moreover, we may add that the Eng-itsh journal has not even the merit of having in-vented its lie. It has simply transported to 1896 a story that dates from the time of the visit of Alexander II. to Paris in 1867, and it applies not to M the Prefect under Napoleon III.

Watson's Reflecting Goggies trom the Topeka State Journal, ctacles Tom Watson wears are fitted with mirrors—he can't see anything but himself

THE NEW ELECTION LAW.

The Opposition to It Buring Its Passage Through the Legislature,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you kindly permit me to add a few words of comment upon our election law in addition to what rou said so well editorially on Sunday last? The importance of the subject is, I think, my ufficient apology. As was pointed out repeatedly before its adop-

ion, the form of ballot now in use in this State is not the Australian ballot at all, but a partycolumn ballot, a very different matter. Any law which embodies the latter inevitably places every nominee not running upon a complete ticket neminated by a "party convention," as lefined by the election law, at a disadvantage and by preventing such candidates from getting votes which would be cast for them under at sonal system, it thwarts the will of the people, Every party-column law is open to this object tion; and if such a law should be so conceived and drawn as to minimize this dis-erimination it would be so easy by apparently trifling amendments to remove every safeguard designed to preserve independent action, and thus to render the disagreeable 'kloker" powerless, that such a measure would invite the combined attacks of all whose interest would be served by preventing the free terest would be served by preventing the free expression of public opinion. It is therefore plain that such a law is opposed to the true spirit of democracy, and that the time for free citizens to make their fight against it is before such a measure is imposed upon them; and it would also seem to be clear that the time for protest was not only "last winter" (at which time, as it is curiously related by a prominent evening paper, "very little was said by anybody" on the subject), but also and particularly the winter before last, when, in alleged fulfilment of an oft-repeated promise of real ballot reform, the party which then came into power saddled the State with the law which is still in force in all essential reatures. This was accomplished in spite of the strenuous exertions of a very few independent men in both Houses who represented the determined opposition of a mere handful of ballot reformers. The matter apparently did not sufficiently interest the public to enlist the cooperation of the "reform" press.

As to the quaint concelt of the same journal that the amendments to the law made last year met with no opposition, but were smuggled through the Legislature in the way in which the "crime of "73" is Populistically supposed to have been perpetrated, would it tire you to hear the facts?

The City Club (of whose Committee on Ballot Reform I have the honor to be Chairman) prepared two printed papers exposing the nature of the amended bill, and I beg to hand you expression of public opinion. It is therefore

have been perpetrated, would it tire you to hear the facts?

The City Club (of whose Committee on Ballot Reform I have the honor to be Chairman) prepared two printed papers exposing the nature of the amended bill, and I beg to hand you herewith copies of those papers. You will notice that the one bearing the later date is a special attack upon the changes proposed rather than upon the form of ballot already embodied in the law, which had been opposed on former occasions. These papers were sent by the club to every member of both Houses, to more than one hundred newspapers, and to many influential citizens throughout the State. The club also opposed the amendments by oral argument before the committees of the Legislature and prepared and distributed broadly three typewritten letters on the same subject addressed to individuals and newspapers, copies of which communications also I beg to enclose to you. Please note the following quotation taken from the one dated april di "We beg to suggest that a little time given to the study of this bill now, rather than after it has been enacted into law, may enable you to render an important service by informing your readers of the law under which it is proposed that they shall vote next November." In addition to these steps the club caused to be introduced in both Houses (by Mr. Brush in the Senate and by Mr. Sanger in the House) a genuine Australian ballot bill, copies of which were sent to the principal newspapers in the State, on the same lines as that which it put forward the winter previous, but even more carefully drafted. If these and other efforts not here cummerated should not suffice to apprise the public that something of interest is going forward, what, Mr. Editor, would you have suggested in order to accomplish the result?

Hut it is, as you lutimate, at last evident to some of our "reform" journals that something objectionable has happened to our election law! This is encouraging.

It is also curious to note that one of these journals is disposed to charge upo

a moral, which I will now endeavor to state as briefly as possible.

Independently of the question whether last winter or the winter before last was the time to fight for ballot reform, is it not apparent that perhaps this year would be a good time to do so, and if not successful this year, then next year, and so on?

and so on?

The genuine Australian ballot (see an interesting article on the subject by a former member of the New Zealand Parliament in the current number of the Forum) has also been in use in Massachusetts for many years, and has defied every attack of political schemers.

It is the only form of blanket ballot adapted to the great State of New York, the mass of whose vaters care little for party regularity, and, as history demonstrates, require the greatest opportunity for freedom in making nominations and of selection in voting for the persons nominated. If it is the lest, it is not too good for us.

New York, Oct. 7.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In one or rather many of the Boy Orator's speeches he says: "It is no use opening the mills of this country until the people have money with which to buy the product of said mills." How are we going to get it? In Bryanism going to compel those who have to divide with those who have not? From my observations I find that the owners of the mills are able to find money enough to run them, and pay wages promptly, if they can sell their product. If the mills are running we can get work. When we work we get money When we don't, we don't.

That statement I make as the result of forty years' experience. But if there is any easier way of getting money honestly I am anxious to learn it. Bryanism, with its free silver, is, to my mind, a beautiful theory. It reads nice to enjoy it fully you must not think. If you have a mind vigorous enough to think, and an ordinary public school education, the theory melts away Has not the American workingman suffered

nough from theories? A few years ago we were worked up over the free trade theory. Prominent speakers told us that all the blessings of heaven would descend upon us poor, dear workingmen if we would help elect Grover Cleveland, and let him and his party work out their free trade theories; and a beautiful mess they have made of it!

They say Grover has grown rich. Where has the workingman come in? Nothing that the Democratic party promised has been received. Everything that the Republican party predicted has happened, and we working people have felt the squeeze most.

Don't let us fool away our time with theories. They are beautiful when they work, but nell when they don't. Keep informed on what is going on. Vote to make radical changes gradually. Try them on a dog before taking them yourself. rourself.
Real THE SUN, take its advice, and vote for McKinley.
A BROOKLYN WORKMAN.
BROOKLYN, Oct. 7.

The People's Savings Under the Gold Standard.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The poor are growing rich under the gold standard. I can conceive of no better way to estimate the progress of a nation than by the savings of the people. An increase in the savings, proportionately greater than the increase in the population, shows not only a definite and indisputable improvement in the condition of the whole people, but it is also conclusive proof that fru gality and industry reap their just recompense, and that the country affords increasing opportunity for all the people.

The basis for the following figures is taken from the report of the Comptroller of the Currency for 1895, and the figures refer to the savings banks

100 1870 1,630,846 4,8 \$540,874 158 \$187.16 \$14.26 1880 2,885,582 4.7 810,106,070 350.70 16.31 1890 4,258,868 6.8 1,584,844,506 358,04 24.35

1895. 4.875.519 7.0 1.810.597.623 371.88 25.91

This shows that the number of savings bank depositors has increased 65 per cent. faster than the population since 1870, and that the deposits themselves have increased 80 per cent. aster. Where is the "crown of thorns?" A. NEW YORK, Oct. 7.

A PATRIOTIC CITIEEN OF IOWA.

That State Sure for McKinley by a Great Majority. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! I WAS AD anti-slavery man. I am a Republican. An ounce

of rebel lead passed through my body thirtythree years ago. Eleven families of cousins children of eleven brothers and sisters, have done a large share as settlers of Illinois, lows, and Oregon. Five of our number went to the Union army never to return; several were in rebel prisons, and several more, like myself. bear the painful results of wounds got in the

service of our country.

Never, since 1861, has the country been so threatened as now; and it becomes every good citizen of the United States to stand as firmly for his country as we did in 1861.

Our village has a population of 800. We have college with over two hundred students per year and a public school with four teachers in as many rooms. Quite a number of our citizens are disabled soldiers. A good number are men now of middle age, or older, who were of the first settlers of our new country forty years ago, and, being past work, have rented their farms and moved to town to spend the evening of their days. We are in the midst of one of the best farming regions of the West. No one citizen of our town or township is worth as much as \$25,000. In fact, our town is a fair specimen of the better class of Western villages. We have a McKinley club of over two hundred and fifty members and a Bryan club of

The lines are plainly drawn. On the McKinley side is a heavy majority of the sober, clearer headed men who have something to lose. On the Bryan side are the men who say, "Well, I've nothing to lose;" the men who seem to ignore principle and honor: the men who have already spent decades mostly in store loafing. and the men who do not expect to have any thing unless in some way it falls into their ever open hands. Their voices are loud. Their misinformation is wonderful in its character and extent. The Constitution of the United States they ignore. They misquote laws, tables, documents, and the Congressional Record, and they refuse to be corrected. History they know not, except as their wild writers or wilder speakers give it to them. The contest right here in this Iowa town is

they know not, except as their wild writers or wilder speakers give it to them.

The contest right here in this lows town is becoming more and more a war by such frantle men on men who have something to lose. They say in words: "These business men are our enemics." They shout. "Goldbug! Goldbug!" and "Johnny Bull! Johnny Bull!" ad nauseam and ad infinium. Their stump speakers continue to rehearse such forgeries as the one they read here a few nights ago as being an editorial of the Lordon Financial News, after that publication had aircady twice denied having ever published it, or anything like it. They stand before audiences and pretend to quote Bismarck and Blaine as being for free and unlimited colange of silver at 16 to 1. They have no use for such writers as David A. Wells, or such speakers as Cockran, Schurz, Harrison, Palmer, Flower, and others of that size and calibre. Bryan's rabble-rousing rant is to them the sum of human wisdom, and the paragon model of eloquence, of Debs. Coxey, Weaver, Donnelly, Aitgeld, and Tillman they say unto each other: "These be thy gods, O larael."

But be not alarmed for the State of lows. We shall give Mckinley anywhere from 75,000 to more than 100,000 majority. Never before has there been such a canvass as this fall, but lows will be found on the 3d of November standing like a great rock against which the frantic hordes of wild voters will dash themselves and the rock be unmoved.

Though a Republican, I have been for twenty-five years an almost constant reader of The SUN. I have always admired its ability and its independence; and it is increasing my estimation of it and my respect for it by its course in the present hour of danger.

I used to see Senator Palmer, and knew of him and his family, fifty-five years ago, when he was a young man and I was a small boy, in the early days of illinois. Since he became a public man I have never lost sight of him. Of course, either Mckinley or Hryan is to be elected; but if it were a choice between for an hour from leaving my own tick

and disgrace.

A generation ago, and for years, under the smoke of one wast battlefield, we forgot that we were partisans of either or any party, and we saved the nation. Again, this year, let us only remember that we are Americans.

W. R. LAUGHLIN, COLLEGE SPRINGS, IOWA, Oct. 5.

DOGS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Vigorous Protest Against Them-Send

Them to the Country. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The report in yesterday's Sun of Dr. McEnroe's arcogant attitude toward several janitors of lower Fifth avenue buildings, who objected to the nuisance committed by the Doctor's dog Pedro. affords me an opportunity to indignantly protest against the tendency evinced in recent years on the part of dog owners to convert this city into a dog kennel. Like most human beings of normal make-up I am fond of dogs, generally speaking but my sense of justice and fairness compels me to acknowledge that I have no right to indulge in "dog proclivities" in a city of

human habitations. Let people who cannot

live without dogs to scent up their homes vacate

the city and buy or hire houses in the country

the city and buy or hire houses in the country with grounds enough to give their pet canines & chance to scratch up flower beds and indulge in other proceedings that are objectionable to decent people in cities.

The residents of New York city pay enormous taxes to maintain their protection against fires and thieves, and are not dependent upon dog-keeping to insure their safety o' nights. There are hundreds of our citizens, myself included, who enjoy a walk Sunday mornings along our quiet and dignified Fifth avenue. That enjoyment is marred to an undesirable frequency by evidence of the passing brute. It is not an edifying sight, this 'trekking' of unrainly bulks of overfed mastiffs or of wheezy, putrid-livered pugs by healthy and westly young women of otherwise immaculate habits. The practice is brutalizing to the participants and very objectionable, to put it mildly in its consequences to the sensibilities and footwear of pedestrians other than "dog fanciers."

I have experienced some of the bristling up. I have experienced some of the bristling up. I have found that a loose piece of brick at nicht for a yelping, cat-chasing whelp, and a kick iwith verbal assurance that the owner is welcome to the matel for a landscape-defacing brite in the daytime are very effective remed on to procure freedom from dog pests. Of course, when a poor fandior confronts an eminent citizen this remedy may not work.

I advocate the passing of an ordinance prohibiting the keeping of dogs within the city limits. If you will find space to publish this in your estermed paper I believe you will confer a boon on humanity. Respectfully.

C. H. E. Oct. 7, 1896.

Typan and France and England.

To the Euron or The Sus-Sir: In a recent and rery interesting letter from THE SUS'S Paris corre spendent, Mr. Raymond Daly, two strange facts are clearly brought to the surface; first, the miserable stupidity of the English authorities exhibited in the effort to connect Tynan with a supposed plot against the Czar, and secondly, the indignation which that attempt has created in France.

In law, and in journalism, too, every man is supposed to be innocent until he is proved to be guilty. Consequently, the more than doubtful Number One should be treated as if he were as innocent as the Prince of Wales. But if he really did mean mischief to England, he was greatly assisted by the British Government for it is impossible to believe that the police alone, and without the sanction of higher authority, concected the story about murdering Czar: and the explosion of indignation, which the hing has justly aroused in France, and the other explosion of laughter, which it has created in this country, make more no se in the world than all the dynamite cartridges that he could shoot off in Lon-

Typon has served to show up the baseness of Engand and the chivalry of France.

Business Hope on McKinley. From a Letter from a Liusiness Man in the Panhandle

Money is very tight here. Of course the unsettled state of the country a finances makes matters as they are, but we believe that as soon as sound money be comes triumphant, in the election of McKinley, we will have better times and money will be cheap and plentiful, and as the prospect of his election is extremely bright we are very hopeful of the future.

That Nasty Exhibition. From the New Hoven Evening Legister.

It holdly and graphically calls public attention to the acrt of performance given at one of the theatres. It is in altuations of the sort that the newspaper press should lay aside mistaken not one of modesty and shock people into a realization of what such an affront to public decency means. The Sux is really a brave newspaper, a fine type of self-respecting American

NEW BOOKS.

Real and Ideal in Literature" (G. P. Putnam's

Sone), contains, among other essays, two, en-titled respectively "The Modern Novel" and "Romance and Realism," of which Mr. Steams

tells us in a preface that they " were declined by

the editor of our best popular magazine on the ground that nine-tentle of his readers would

not be able to understand them." It seems to

us to be hopeless to try to determine a hat editor

of what magazine this was. An inference that

Brief Reviews of Important and Interest. ing New Publications. A book by Mr. Frank Preston Steams, "The

seems to us to be reasonable, after a careful and appreciative perusal of the two essays specified, is that the editor who refused them was considerate rather than sincere. It is well known that magazine editors, just the same as other and more ordinary persons, have hearts in their bosoms, and that there is some ground for the suspicion, not uncommon among those whose interesting habit it is to ignie their literary offspring ever hopefully on the doorsteps of the magazines, that the remons of the editorial action are not always quite ingents ously declared. Let us discover, if we may, the real motive of the editor who returned the essay on "The Modern Novel" to its author. In the course of this essay we find this perfectly clear expression of opinion: "Realistic art," says Mr. Stearns, "Is correct, literal, and prosaic. It concerns itself mainly with the petry details of life, which may, however, be of great importance to certain individuals. Its true value consists in this, that it must be genuine and amid so much pretension, affectation, and unreality, this is not to be despised. Its place, however, is not a high one. It has no interior significance; it leads to nothing beyond itself. It represents life, and yet is without that spirit which informs all life. Its novelty may interest us, but it finds no abiding place in our affection. It can have neither depth of thought gor feeling; for depth of thought leads directly to an ideal conception, and depth of feeling to romantic situations. It seems to us that it is fair at this point to venture upon an inference, Surely Mr. Stearns's style and meaning are clear enough. The editor's readers might agree with Mr. Stearns, but they could hardly fail to understand him. Obviously Mr. Stearus affords a case of literary reversion or back. aliding. He is for Walter Scott and not for the late Prof. Boyesen. He is for the gentle and joyous passage at arms at Ashby, to the exclusion of any particular concern regarding the thickness of the teacups used at social parties in Ithaca, N. Y. He sets Robert Louis Stevenson above Prof. Brander Matthews. A bold fugitive in the heather, disposing of his enemies occasionally with an effective claymore, is more to him than the con-scientious enumeration of places between Frod Matthews's house in East Eighteenth street and the Hoboken Ferry. Persons of a recklessly its dependent habit of mind are taken this war every now and then. We may deplore the manifestation, but it is hard to see what them is to be done about it. It might be thought that Mr. Howella's essays, to say nothing of his notably fine examples of realistic fiction, would serve as an efficient corrective; but, curiously enough, by some perversity that is quite unaccountable, these same essays and examples seem to have produced an effect exactly the opposite of the effect desired and contemplated. The direction of their force seems strangely to have been often centrifugal instead of centripetal, negative rather than positive. People have been known to fly with singular fury, "like stone from some taut catapult let loose," straight away from these reasonable pleadings and opportunities, back to the unspeakable things of Dumas and his kind. Plainly enough, in our perception, it was the luck of Mr. Stearns to submit his essays on "The Modern Novel" and "The Real and Ideal in Literature" to an editor convictions of the truth, beauty, and importance of the "Vignettes of Manhattan" and "The Golden Calf" were superior to any romantic assault. Miss Agnes Repuller of Philadelphia, in a graceful and interesting escay in which we wish she had not felt herself called upon to use quite so often the word "anent," has recently directed attention to the contentionsness of the novelists of the several schools. She remarks the wellknown habit that story writers have of supplementing each story that they publish with an exhaustive essay setting forth the great truth and importance of the story in question, and proving conclusively its immeasurable superiority to all other stories in the world. Miss Repoller seems rather to deprecate this habit and to cast a playful reproach upon it, but we should hardly think that it was likely to cease as long as the instinct and opportunities of self-advertising are as keen and abundant as they now are. is barely possible that the editor who returned Mr. Stearn's essays thought that fiction was sufficiently analyzed and championed by the authors of it, but we have never remarked a tendency on the part of marazine editors to think anything of the sort, and we are prefly sure that the rejection of Mr. Stearns is attributable to the unhappy circumstance that he preferred "Ivanhoe" to "The Golden Calf." "From North Pole to Equator: Studies of Wild Life in Many Lands," by the distinguished naturalist and traveller, Alfred Edmund Brehm, translated by Margaret R. Thomson, is inported by the Scribners. This is a book made up from Brehm's lectures, and it is an account of marked interest and value. It contains upward of eighty illustrations, and Mr. J. Arthur Thomson has supplied it with a biographica and critical introduction. Brehm was berg in Saxe-Weimar in 1829. His father, a minister of the Lutheran Church, was also an accomplished ornithologist. The boy was brought up among birds. He accompanied his father in tambles through the Thuringen forest, questioned and being questioned about all the sights and sounds of the woods, and listening to the etlections. As he grew older he was apprentic to an architect, but at the end of four years he quitted this calling, and he was a naturally an ornithological expedition to Africa as assist ant to Baron John Wilhelm von Müller. He

of the Asiatics steppes and their fall forests and sport of Siberia, of the sta mammals, of love and courtship an of spes and monkeys, of desert Nubia and the Nile rapids, of the of the Danube, and of a great of The volume makes a large book of pages. It is supplied with notes and "History of Prussia Under Fred Great, 1756 1757," by Herbert Tablographical sketch of the author THE SUS makes the best use of its best powers when B. Adams (Houghton, Millin A work comprises the three chapter) for the printer by Mr. Tuttle at the t death, and forms volume 4 of the Prussla commenced by him in 1879. ning with the march of the Prussi

was in Africa for five years, and the strains and

privations that he suffered produced up

health effects from which he never to

On his return he attended the univer-

Jena and Vienna and took a doctor

He had a zoological holiday in Spall

on an expedition to Abyssinia. He was

and established the Berlin Aquar to

beria and America. He died in 188

sympathetic naturalist. He was somet

travagant and occasionally credulens

haps did not grip some of the subje-

dertook, as, for instance, what he cal-

monkey question." It is allowed by

mirers and biographers that he was

ern biologist, crudite as regards et factors, nor did he profess to attenue

is that he saw much, and that

This book tells of the birdbergs of

saw he vividiy and sympathetica-

called zoological analysis. He men's

wrote and lectured, and made journe

the Zoological Gardens at Hamburg

Thomson says of Brehm that he doubt -- had

the defects of his qualities. He was to Fell

erous to animals, and sometimes read the man

into the beast unwarrantably. That are all

anthropomorphism which sometimes have is the

Lapland, and in 1862 went as sci-

across the Saxon frontier, it tells the the seizure of Saxony and the series of battle